

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
August 19 1918—Last week
Average—four hours' rainfall
Temperature, Min., 73; Max.,
85. Weather, Clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
All Meals Mention and One Wheatless

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4766

ALLIED OFFENSIVE STILL PROGRESSES OVER LONG FRONT

Battles Rage At Five Points With British
and French Aggressors Except At
One Small Salient

Gains Threaten To Cut Communications
and Result In Taking Many Pris-
oners and Much Booty

NEW YORK, August 20.—(Associated Press)—From west of Soissons to south of Ypres, a distance of more than a hundred miles, there was desperate fighting yesterday, with heavy battles at five points and desultory actions between. Along the entire front, with the exception of one point, the Allies were on the offensive and made substantial gains. Along one mile, close to Chaunnes, the Germans were the aggressors, driving a bitter counter against the British.

In the Lys salient, at Roye near the center of the line, both north and south of Lassigny, in the valley of the Oise and on the high ground of the Oise-Aisne plateau, the Allies advanced. The French Tenth Army, on the Oise-Aisne front, scored the greatest success of the day, General Mangin advancing in the face of desperate resistance along a fourteen-mile front for an average of nearly two miles with a maximum of three miles at Morsain, a point four miles north of Fontenoy on the Aisne west of Soissons. Twenty-two hundred prisoners were taken on this front, with many machine guns.

IMPORTANT GAINS

This advance, which followed Saturday's success at Autrech, was on a front from Fontenoy on the Aisne to Carlepoint, just east of the Oise, near Ribecourt. Nests of German machine guns were cleared out and the German line forced back steadily. German airplanes attempted to hold the French infantry back and there were numerous air battles.

The advance gained for the French the villages of Nouvron-Vingre, Moulin-sous-Touvent and Morsain and brings the line to the southern edge of Nampcel, Audignicourt and Massens. The line runs about a mile south of Carlepoint and joins the old line north of Tracy-le-Val. Among the prisoners taken are two battalion commanders.

MENACE COMMUNICATION

By gaining approximately two miles on the northern end of this line, along the Oise Valley, the French are bringing their front within striking distance of the highroads and railroad east of Noyons and are already menacing the German communications between Noyons and Laon.

West of the Oise the French have cleared the Thiescourt wood and have advanced past it to Primprez, which they have captured. This is a village on the Noyon Compeigne road, north-east of Ribecourt.

Around Lassigny there was heavy fighting both to the north and west in which the French reached the western outskirts of the city and sealed the doom of the German garrison attempting to hold this tip of their salient. South of Lassigny the French have taken the village of le Hamel, marking a two-mile advance on that section for the day. North of Lassigny the advance is almost to Fresnieres, while north of this the French lines now include the towns of St. Roit and Beuvraigne in yesterday's gains. Three miles further north, at Roye, the British have reached the railroad station, just west of the city.

Between Roye and Chaunnes there was only local fighting yes-

TERAUCHI GOES TO EMPEROR CARRYING HIS RESIGNATION

Rioting Continues In Various
Parts of Empire But Situa-
tion Seems Relieved

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS
PUBLICATION IS LIFTED

Rice Profiteers Are Picked Out
By Mobs and Warehouses
Go Up In Smoke

TOKIO, August 20.—(Special Cable to Hawaii Hoohi).—Premier Terauchi has gone to Nikko, where the Emperor is spending the summer at his villa, for the purpose of tendering his resignation.

The leaders of the Kensei-kai, the opposition party, have been urging the necessity of the resignation of the premier and of his entire cabinet because of their responsibility in the rice situation and of their failure properly to handle the matter of such vital interest to all Japan.

GOVERNMENT THINKS SITUATION BETTER

TOKIO, August 19.—(Special to 'Upu Jiji).—Rice profiteers in Japan are having hard times with the rioters who are aiming their demonstrations toward the greedy men who were responsible for the prevailing high prices of rice in Japan.

Today some violent disturbances were reported from the cities of Kofu and Tsu, and from many other cities, but the situation in general is considerably improving. The government considers the crisis has already passed.

In the city of Tsu, in Miyo prefecture, a great demonstration by the rioters ended only after the rice exchange of that city as well as residence of H. Oka, a wealthy rice man, were completely burned. The rioters insisted in condemnation of Oka that the rice profiteers deserved a proper punishment at the hands of the people.

In the city of Kofu, in Yamaguchi prefecture, a demonstration was reported by J. Watanabe, one of the richest rice brokers in Japan, was burned by angry mobs. The rice exchange of the city, however, escaped the torches of the mob.

In Tokyo, H. Masuda, one of the rice profiteers, lost the Japanese capital, was victim of angry mob. His big rice establishment went up in a smoke before the eyes of the rioters while Masuda and his family fled in fear of their lives.

The department of interior, through Minister R. Maeno, cancelled the censorship regulations today. Now the newspapers are free from any restriction in reporting the riots.

Improvement seen
Minister Maeno explained that the cancellation of the censorship rules was made advisable by the fact that the rice riot situation is improving throughout the empire. He declared that the government now has the situation under full control.

The press, however, claims that the action by the interior department is a victory for the newspapers, as the joint protest by the press alone forced the government to reconsider the action.

BLOOD FLOWS IN STREETS OF KOFU

TOKIO, August 19.—(Associated Press).—A mob numbering about 4000 attacked various stores and fired houses in Kofu, the capital of Yamaguchi prefecture, the government officially reported today. Several of the rioters, as well as some policemen and soldiers were wounded.

Twenty houses were destroyed at Hiroshima.

At Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya the day was quiet with few signs of rioting or disorder.

Pershing Insists On Moral Cleanliness

WASHINGTON, August 20.—(Associated Press).—General Pershing has directed all of the military commanders serving under him to urge moral cleanliness upon their men and to insist upon it. They are urged to observe these orders on the score of duty to their country as well as to themselves and to maintain the fighting efficiency of the army.

If the urging does not suffice, punishment is to be meted out for it is announced that court martial awaits all men who become infected with diseases as result of immoral practices.

RED CROSS IS AIDING CHINESE SUFFERERS

HONGKONG, August 19.—(Associated Press).—Five thousand people are homeless and a quarter of a million are without proper food or clothing as a result of a great flood in the Tung klan river. The American Red Cross is temporarily relieving the situation.

FACING DEATH TRUE SPIRIT OF POLES SEEN

Beg Their Countrymen Through-
out World Not To Seek To Aid
Them At Sacrifice of Free-
dom's Cause

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Associated Press).—Although expecting a death sentence to be pronounced against them, Polish soldiers are calling upon their countrymen, no matter where resident, to be true to the cause of Poland and not to let any suffering that may threaten these soldiers militate a prosecution of plans for freedom.

A cable despatch to the Associated Press from London here says that 125 Polish soldiers who in February led an armed revolt, in the Austrian army are now being held for an Austrian court martial which will probably sentence them to death. They have issued appeals to the people of Poland throughout the world asking them not to take or make any compromise on the freedom of Poland with the idea of securing an alleviation of their prospective sentences.

The imprisoned officers and men are a part of the Polish Carpathian "iron brigade" which marched from Bukovina to Bessarabia under the command of General Haller. Part of the force was captured by Germans but the larger portion is said to have consolidated with the Czechoslovak army.

The text of the appeal said in part: "The fear that torments us is that the real Polish strength, as vital to the success of our holy cause may be lessened by the attempt of our political representatives in the Austrian parliament to secure for us relief or avert the fate that awaits us. It is therefore in our name and that of our soldiers that we plead with the Polish nation, which is surrounded with such moral comfort, take full cognizance of our words and assist our cause upon the Polish parliament which is in Austria. If they make any attempt to secure concessions for us it will be contrary to our wishes for we know that such concessions can only be had by pledges, compromises and commitments which will mean to the detriment of the Polish nation and the lessening of the services of those who battle for Polish freedom and independence."

AMERICAN HONOR LIST IS MOUNTING HIGHER

Casualties Have Nearly Doubled
In Past Few Weeks

WASHINGTON, August 20.—(Associated Press).—Total casualties of the American expeditionary forces since the beginning of the war, as announced officially and based upon the reports thus far received and issued, have been 21,467 of which 18,507 were of the army and 2,960 of the Marines. Divided into classifications the list shows:

Army: Killed in action, 3849; died at wounds, 1189; died of disease, 1586; died of accidents and other unspecified causes, 682; wounded in action, 9785; missing in action, including prisoners, 1626.

Marine Corps: Deaths, 837; wounded, 1830; missing in action eighty eight; in hands of enemy, five.

The casualty lists which were mailed out by the war department yesterday contained 510 names and the losses were classified as killed in action, 115; died of wounds, twelve; died of other causes, seventeen; wounded, 202, and missing, 164.

CUBA TO ESTABLISH CONSULATES IN JAPAN

A PACIFIC PORT, August 19.—(Official).—Sr. F. Pichardo of the Cuban department of foreign affairs has arrived here en route to Japan where he will establish Cuban consulates in the principal ports.

The mission of Sr. Pichardo is the outcome of a new policy of the Cuban republic for the extension of its consular service. He says that Cuban interests in the Pacific and the Orient have largely increased.

SHIPPING PROGRAM IS PROCEEDING STEADILY

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—Announcement is made by the shipping board that in the week ending August 10 contracts were let for forty three wooden vessels.

FORCES OF JAPAN MEET BOLSHIEVIKI IN FIRST COMBAT

Red Guard Is Defeated and Driven
Off By Part of Twelfth
Division of Japanese

EXPEDITIONARY LEADER
AND STAFF HAVE LANDED

Chinese Send Large Forces of
Troops To Border To Pro-
tect Against Invasion

TOKIO, August 20.—(Special Cable to Hawaii Hoohi).—The first clash between the Japanese expeditionary force in Siberia and the Bolshieviki has taken place and the Russian Red Guards were driven off in defeat. This first victory for Japan was made on the Boleyn River.

Part of the twelfth division of the Japanese army has advanced toward Nihilak, north of Vladivostok, an important railroad junction point. On this front the Japanese have joined the Czechoslovaks, who have been guarding the northern approach to Vladivostok.

Yesterday General Otani, Japanese commander-in-chief of the Allied expedition landed in Siberia with his staff officers.

CHINESE TROOPS TO CHECK INVASION

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Associated Press).—Large numbers of troops have been sent to the Siberian border by the Chinese government, not for an invasion of Siberia from that direction at this time but for the protection of Chinese territory. Near the Manchurian border there have gathered large forces of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners, who have joined the red guard, as well as members of the red guard and other bolshieviki elements which are arrayed against the Czechoslovak forces. Those elements have been threatening an actual invasion of Chinese territory.

Should it later become advisable these troops can be advanced into Siberia.

AMERICANS TIGHTEN HOLD ACROSS VESLE

Make Some Advances—Aviators
Win Laurels

WASHINGTON, August 20.—(Associated Press).—American and French forces holding the Vesle front have tightened their grip upon their holdings to the north of the River Vesle at several points by advances. In no instance where they have moved forward have they encountered German infantry forces. The artillery of the Americans and French still continues to harass the enemy at long range to the north and the reply of the enemy big guns is not equal to the Allied shelling.

Enemy patrols were repulsed by the Americans west of Bazoches.

Statistics show that up to August 1, four American air squadrons had downed fifty nine enemy machines. Each of fifty nine aviators is credited with having downed from one to five foe planes, some sharing in the credit for several victories.

HUERTA MOVEMENT WAS FINANCED FROM BERLIN

EL PASO, Texas, August 19.—(Associated Press).—The assertion of Gaston B. Means, in Chicago, that General Victoriano Huerta was in the employ of the German imperial government, was not a surprise to federal officials on the border who uncovered the Huerta revolutionary plot and arrested Huerta in July 2, 1915.

While being held for trial as a prisoner at Fort Bliss, General Huerta told his guards that after he abdicated the presidency of Mexico he went to Berlin and had a personal interview with Emperor William. He said he had gold deposits in banks of London, Paris, Berlin and Barcelona. Federal officers here believed the Huerta movement was being financed by the German government and that the purpose of the movement was to involve the United States with Mexico and prevent the shipment of munitions to Europe.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OBJECT TO INCREASES IN RENTS

NEW YORK, August 19.—(Associated Press).—The association of state employees and teachers' societies of Great or Berlin comprising 25,000 members in a memorial to the High Command of Brandenburg, has requested that measures be taken to combat the steady increase in the rent for living apartments, according to Berlin Tageblatt. Some landlords are demanding an increase in rent of sixty five percent.

SUCCESSFUL END OF WAR NEXT YEAR IS SEEN BY MARCH

Chief of Staff Tells House Military Com-
mittee What May Be Expected Un-
der War Program

Great Forces Will Be Hurlled At Weary
Foe Next Summer and Rifle Power
Will Be With Allies

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—Successful conclusion of the war next year is considered a strong possibility by United States chief of staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, and he so stated today in answer to a question propounded to him by a member of the house of representatives.

Before the house committee on military affairs General March said that his records show that on August 1, the American army numbered 3,012,112 men, divided as follows: American expeditionary force and men then en route overseas, 1,302,742; in the United States and its possessions, 1,432,706; called into military service during August, 277,664; marines in the expeditionary forces, 150,000.

At present it is planned to send 250,000 men each month to France but it is hoped to increase the volume of these departures in the Spring. Regarding the shipping of forces he said: "I might as well say frankly that the program of Mr. Schwab will care for any army program and gain on it."

It was at this point that General March made his rather startlingly optimistic expression relative to an early end of the war. Replying to a representative of the lower house he said: "If you put eighty divisions of Americans in France, of approximately 45,000 men to a division, you will have given us a marked superiority of rifle power—more marked than was the superiority of the Germans—and we should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

YOUTHS OF EIGHTEEN OR NINETEEN YEARS NOT CALLED AT FIRST

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Associated Press).—Youths of eighteen and nineteen years will be given, temporarily, a deferred classification under the proposed amended draft law which is to extend the limits of the selective draft to the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Such deference, however, will not extend beyond early next spring. This announcement was made to the house committee on military affairs by Secretary of War Baker today. He also said that the mere fact that a man was married was not, generally, a reason for his exemption from call.

"There are many married men in this country who ought to fight as freely as single men," said Baker, "and those who do not support their families and are not engaged in useful occupations will be called. There will be no general exemption of married men simply because they are married."

On the subject of the younger youths who will be included in the draft the secretary of war said that those of eighteen or nineteen years would probably be placed in deferred classifications. To this he added: "But, as General March has told you, the war program is to put eighty divisions of United States troops into France by next June. To do this we shall need every unmarried man in class one between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who is physically fit for service and not required at home for pursuits that are essential to the winning of the war. We must not, therefore, delude ourselves into the belief that the call for our youths of eighteen and nineteen can be long deferred. They will have to be called early in the Spring in order to get their training in time to get to France in accordance with our general war program."

ACTUAL MONEY IN COUNTRY INCREASES

Per Capita Share Is Now More
Than fifty-two Dollars

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—There is more actual money, gold, silver and paper currency, in the United States at present than at any previous time in the history of the country and there is a bigger per capita share for each man, woman and child. It is shown by the report of the treasury department that the actual money in the country is \$5,559,000,000 which is \$700,000 more than it was a year ago. These figures would make the average amount of cash for each man, woman and child citizen or resident in the country \$52.44.

TELEGRAPHERS GIVEN TEN PERCENT RAISE

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company are to receive ten percent increase in wages. The announcement is made by the postmaster general in control of the telephone and telegraph systems that he has approved this increase in payrolls.

SOLDIERS IN FRANCE ENJOY WHITE BREAD

Men At Home Receive "Victory
Loaves" While Training

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—In France the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces are supplied with bread made of all wheat flour it is announced by the war department. The ration of this type of bread has been and is now eighteen ounces a day; but a reduction of this ration to sixteen ounces is under consideration.

Soldiers in the United States have "Victory Bread" made with the prescribed amount of substitutes for wheat flour. They do not receive all wheat flour until they arrive in France.

PRICES OF GASOLINE AND OIL STABILIZED

WASHINGTON, August 19.—(Official).—Plans to stabilize petroleum prices have been decided upon by the fuel administration. It is believed these changes will prevent any radical change in prices to consumers of gasoline and other oil products.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)